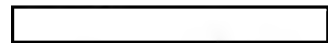


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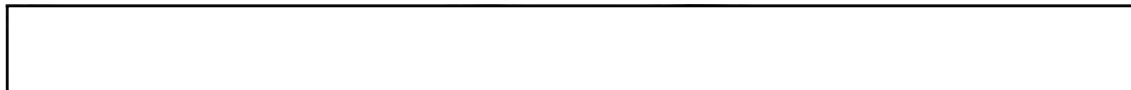
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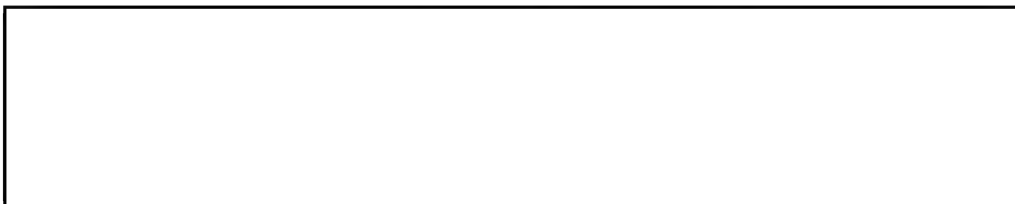
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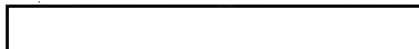
2. India - Communist China: Indian forces continue build-up in Ladakh area. (*Page ii*)

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5. France-Algeria: French military favor early date for self-determination referendum. (*Page iv*)
6. Berlin: Soviet Embassy officials seeking to expand contacts in West Berlin. (*Page iv*)
7. Spain: Government declares state of emergency as result of strikes. (*Page iv*)

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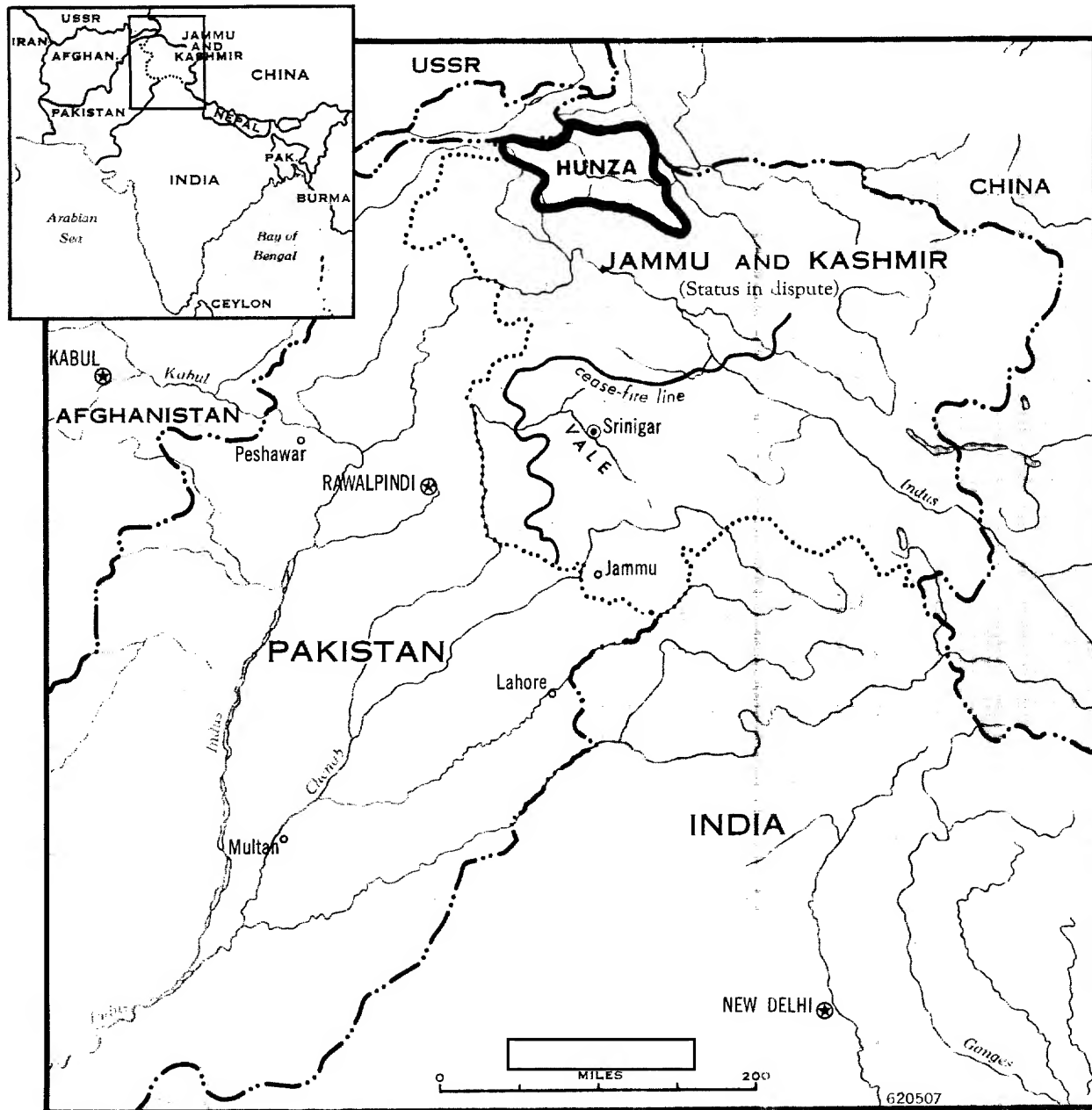


9. Italy: Antonio Segni elected President. (*Page vi*)



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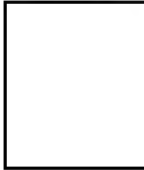
7 May 62

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Map page

India - Communist China: [No further incidents along the Sino-Indian frontier have been reported, although the likelihood of new clashes between Indian and Chinese patrols has not diminished. Alerted Indian military forces are continuing their buildup in the Ladakh area in anticipation of Chinese action to counter recent Indian moves, and possibly in preparation for further advances against Chinese outposts. The Indian army command reportedly is redeploying some 1,800 troops from rear bases in Kashmir to the disputed border areas of Ladakh, where they are expected to be in position around 20 May.]

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[redacted] states that Nehru on 30 April approved an army plan for retaking--with force if necessary--a limited area in Ladakh now held by Chinese forces. This plan may have been based on one developed by the Defense Ministry several months ago calling for the establishment of five Indian outposts to the rear of advance Chinese positions located in the border zone beyond the line claimed in Peiping's 1956 maps.]

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[Although there is no information on Chinese military moves along the border, recent statements from Peiping indicate that the Chinese will increase their patrolling in the Ladakh area in anticipation of further trouble.]

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7 May 62

DAILY BRIEF

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France-Algeria: Serious misgivings concerning the Algerian situation may lead Paris to postpone the early July date usually mentioned by French officials for the self-determination referendum. However, there is evidence that the French military desire an early referendum to relieve them of the burden of a showdown with the Secret Army Organization. As recently as 4 May, Consul General Porter was told by the retiring director for Algeria of the Sureté Nationale, René Jannin, that the military were pressing the government to hold the referendum by 1 July. Jannin stated: "Surgery has to be performed here and our people don't want to do it." [REDACTED]

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Berlin: Mayor Brandt has expressed concern over the increasing attempts of Soviet Embassy officials in East Berlin to expand contacts in West Berlin government, business, academic and cultural circles. In conversations with West Berliners they are asserting that under a "free city" agreement for West Berlin, guaranteed by the four powers, the USSR will participate in West Berlin affairs on an equal footing with the Allies. They are also predicting that the city sooner or later will fall to the Communists, indicating that it would be wise to establish good relations in the interim. These efforts to undermine morale in West Berlin accord with the larger pattern of Soviet attempts to widen contacts in West German circles in the interest of weakening Bonn's Western ties. [REDACTED]

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Spain: On 4 May the government declared a three-month state of emergency in the northwestern provinces

7 May 62

DAILY BRIEF

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[redacted]

of Asturias, Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa as a result of the 23-day-old strike of some 60,000 coal miners near Oviedo and 15,000 industrial workers in the Bilbao area. For the first time since the spring of 1958 the regime has suspended various civil rights, including freedom from search without warrant; and it has already jailed 50 strikers. A high official of the syndicates has described the strike as "the largest, most costly and most political since the civil war." Although the government as usual attributes the strike to "Communists," it appears primarily economic in character. [redacted]

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DAILY BRIEF

v

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*Italy: The prolonged and bitterly contested election of 71-year-old Antonio Segni--the Christian Democrats' official candidate--as President of the Republic by a narrow margin can be expected to increase existing strains between the right and left wings of the Christian Democratic party and between the Christian Democrats and their lay coalition partners. Despite his participation as foreign minister in Premier Fanfani's present cabinet, Segni opposes this experiment in center-left, Socialist-backed government, and his election will be interpreted in many quarters as a repudiation of it. Right-wing Christian Democrats and the opposition parties--Liberals, Monarchists, neo-Fascists, and Communists--will be encouraged to attempt to sabotage the Fanfani government. Fanfani may take over the Foreign Ministry, a post which he has held before, because he is anxious for Italy to play a more prominent role in world councils. Otherwise Saragat--leader of the Christian Democrats' Social Democratic partners--who pushed Segni hard in the election, may be mollified either by appointment to the Foreign Ministry or the privilege of naming a man of his choice.

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DAILY BRIEF

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Paris May Consider Postponing Algerian Referendum

The Evian accords provide that the referendum must be held not less than three months nor more than six months after the cease-fire, which became effective 19 March. The provisional executive must select the date within two months of its formal installation on 7 April. Most informed comment in recent weeks had focused on the end of June or early July as the date already secretly agreed upon.

According to the US Embassy in Paris, the transitional period since the cease-fire has "clearly been a disappointment" to French officials. Among the factors contributing to current official concern are frustration over the increase in OAS activity despite the capture of its top leadership and growing fear that Moslem discipline may weaken and that the ensuing European-Moslem clashes would again raise the problem of the French Army's role. There is unhappiness over the slow progress in transferring responsibilities to the provisional executive, partly attributable to OAS sympathizers in the lower levels of the French administration in Algeria. Paris is also increasingly sensitive to Algerian nationalist criticism of French inability to crush the OAS.

Jannin told Porter that the French Army is insisting that, at the rate De Gaulle is withdrawing forces from Algeria, the army will be unable to carry out its duties beyond 1 July. Jannin predicted "an unpleasant two weeks or so" for the OAS and the Europeans when Moslem authorities take over soon after the referendum. [His attitude, together with the view expressed in Paris by Sureté Nationale Director Aubert that the OAS will rapidly collapse following the referendum, suggests that these top security officials believe the army is unlikely to take the vigorous measures required to crush the OAS prior to the referendum. According to Aubert, the gingerly fashion in which General Katz is approaching the re-establishment of the government's authority in Oran is a result of the official desire to avoid another bloody incident such as the 26 March military fusillade against settlers in Algiers.]

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[redacted] a 23-man Algerian "killer commando" group left Morocco for Algeria on 3 May. The [redacted]

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X group reportedly is the first of several being sent by the nationalists, presumably to counter OAS terrorist activities but possibly also to assassinate suspected Moslem collaborators. X

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Soviet Embassy Officials Seek West Berlin Contacts

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The efforts by officials of the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin to assert their presence in West Berlin became more vigorous after last December's Soviet memorandum to West German Ambassador Kroll. On 27 March, Ambassador Pervukhin and several embassy officials paid a visit to the important Siemens Works in West Berlin, without prior notification to the West Berlin Senat. Soviet officials apparently tricked the plant management into permitting the visit. They requested permission for a group of Soviet trade specialists to visit the plant to inspect the processing of an order placed under the West German - Soviet trade agreement, giving the ambassador's name only as "Engineer Pervukhin." More recently, the German-Soviet Friendship Society in West Berlin invited Pervukhin and other officials to attend a dinner on 18 April in honor of the fortieth anniversary of the Soviet-German Treaty of Rapallo, which established close economic collaboration and a degree of political cooperation between the two outcast states immediately following World War I. West Berlin authorities refused permission to hold the dinner.

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Another embassy official, Second Secretary Beletsky, has attended several sessions of West Berlin's House of Representatives, sitting in the public gallery and making efforts to engage members in discussion. One embassy functionary has twice telephone the chief political commentator of RIAS in an attempt to arrange a meeting and secure RIAS material.

Last summer, the USSR established a TASS office in West Berlin but failed in efforts to establish an Intourist office. Currently the Senat is being pressed to permit the Soviet film export corporation to found a branch in the city. Soviet officials have also contacted the Senat to inquire about the conditions under which foreign countries could participate in the Berlin Industries Fair this autumn. It is not clear, however, whether the USSR plans to exhibit or merely is seeking to ascertain which African countries have been invited to participate, with their expenses paid by West Germany under economic aid agreements, in order to protest West Germany's "illegal" activity in sponsoring a West Berlin fair.

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To support these Soviet efforts, Polyakov, and editor of Izvestiya, called on Mayor Brandt six weeks ago to extol the advantages of a "free city" guaranteed by the four powers and sought to convince him that there would be advantages to the presence of Soviet troops in the city. Soviet Embassy officials have indicated that they hoped Polyakov, whom they described as serving presently in the Bonn embassy as editor of a German-language edition of Soviet Russia Today, would be assigned to Berlin as a representative of Novosti, the second Soviet news agency. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Strikes in Spain Bring Strong Government Countermeasures

The Asturias strike began in mid-April with a walkout of 15,000 miners seeking pay raises equal to those given steel and other workers in the north. Despite the government's announcement that increases in the price of coal had been authorized to meet their wage demands, many of the strikers late in April refused to return to work unless the 50 who had been arrested on charges of distributing Communist propaganda were released. By 1 May strikes for higher pay had spread to the government-controlled shipyards in Bilbao. Troops have been sent to patrol the mines and Oviedo's streets, but food supplies have not been cut off lest this lead to riots.

In the spring of 1958 strikes in Barcelona and Bilbao involved at least 75,000 workers, many of whom were idle because of plant shutdowns. These strikes were basically economic but had political overtones, and there were indications that Communists were involved in attempts to turn them into antiregime demonstrations.

In addition to Communist involvement in the present strikes, there have been reports of agitation by promonarchist elements and also the labor organizations of the clandestine Socialist and Anarcho-Syndicalist political parties. Coal supplies are reportedly adequate for only 72 hours. The prospect of a major slowdown for Spanish industry after they are exhausted will seriously hamper the government's efforts to implement the economic stabilization program. The government is reluctant to grant substantial pay raises on a nationwide basis lest this bring a return of inflationary pressures that have been curbed since early 1960. However, collective agreements which have already provided pay raises for several hundred thousand Spanish workers in various industries may incite other workers to strike for pay boosts.

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Executive Offices of the White House

Special Counsel to the President

Military Representative of the President

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Director, Office of Emergency Planning

The Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

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The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

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The Director

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